

Examining the practice of generalist expertise: a qualitative study identifying constraints and solutions

Joanne Reeve¹, Christopher F Dowrick¹, George K Freeman², Jane Gunn³, Frances Mair⁴, Carl May⁵, Stewart Mercer⁴, Victoria Palmer³, Amanda Howe⁶, Greg Irving¹, Alice Shiner⁶ and Jessica Watson⁷

¹Department of Health Services Research, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB, UK

²Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, UK

³University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC 3010, Australia

⁴University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Lanarkshire G12 8QQ, UK

⁵University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ, UK

⁶University of East Anglia, Norwich, Norfolk NR4 7TJ, UK

⁷University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TH, UK

Corresponding author: Joanne Reeve. Email: Joanne.reeve@liv.ac.uk

Abstract

Objectives: Provision of person-centred generalist care is a core component of quality primary care systems. The World Health Organisation believes that a lack of generalist primary care is contributing to inefficiency, ineffectiveness and inequity in healthcare. In UK primary care, General Practitioners (GPs) are the largest group of practising generalists. Yet GPs fulfil multiple roles and the pressures of delivering these roles along with wider contextual changes create real challenges to generalist practice. Our study aimed to explore GP perceptions of enablers and constraints for expert generalist care, in order to identify what is needed to ensure health systems are designed to support the generalist role.

Design: Qualitative study in General Practice.

Setting: UK primary care.

Main outcome measures: A qualitative study – interviews, surveys and focus groups with GPs and GP trainees. Data collection and analysis was informed by Normalisation Process Theory.

Design and setting: Qualitative study in General Practice. We conducted interviews, surveys and focus groups with GPs and GP trainees based mainly, but not exclusively, in the UK. Data collection and analysis were informed by Normalization Process Theory.

Participants: UK based GPs (interview and surveys); European GP trainees (focus groups).

Results: Our findings highlight key gaps in current training and service design which may limit development and implementation of expert generalist practice (EGP). These include the lack of a consistent and universal understanding of the distinct expertise of EGP, competing priorities inhibiting the delivery of EGP, lack of the consistent development of skills in interpretive practice and a lack of resources for monitoring EGP.

Conclusions: We describe four areas for change: Translating EGP, Priority setting for EGP, Trusting EGP and Identifying the impact of EGP. We outline proposals for work needed in each area to help enhance the expert generalist role.

Keywords

generalism, generalist practice, normalisation process theory, primary care, generalist expertise

Introduction

Provision of person-centred generalist care is a recognized core component of quality primary care systems.^{1,2} The World Health Organisation (WHO) believes that a lack of generalist primary care is contributing to inefficiency, ineffectiveness and inequity in healthcare.³

Generalism is a professional philosophy of healthcare practice⁴; described as ‘*expertise* in whole person medicine’.⁵ The ‘*expertise*’ of generalism relates to an approach to care which is person not disease oriented; taking a continuous rather than an episodic view; integrating biomedical and biographical understanding of illness; to support decisions which recognize health as a resource for living and not an end in itself.⁶ In primary care, General Practitioners (GPs) are the largest group of practising generalists. Holistic, or whole person, care lies at the heart of definitions of being a GP⁷ and is a core component in the GP curriculum.⁸

In the UK, GPs fulfil multiple roles: including delivering community-based care for chronic disease, health promotion, and now commissioning, as well as the person-centred role of the expert generalist. The pressures of delivering multiple roles (an ‘all-rounder view’ of the generalist role) along with wider contextual changes create real challenges⁹ to generalist practice, contributing to the concerns raised by the WHO.³

Particular concern relates to the care of people living with chronic conditions and with multimorbidity.^{10,11} May et al.¹⁰ argue that a lack of person-centred, rather than condition focused, care is contributing to an excessive burden on patients.

Yet much of this care is being delivered in the primary care context – raising questions about whether we lack capacity to deliver person-centred expert generalist primary care for this group of people.

Our study therefore focuses on the *delivery* of expert generalist care in the primary care context. We set out to answer the question, what factors enable or constrain expert generalist practice (EGP)?

Methods

Theoretical framework: assessing provision of EGP

Generalism is a professional philosophy of practice:⁴ described in the seminal texts of authors such as McWhinney and Freeman¹² and accounts of the biopsychosocial approach to consultation.¹³ As such, it is deeply engrained¹⁴ in the philosophy and ideals of practice. However, in order to study provision of care, we need to translate rich descriptions of a philosophy of generalism into a framework we can use to study practice.

Accounts of generalism recognize multiple and variable components⁵ which both contribute to and arise from person-centred care in different contexts⁵ (p.7) (for example, continuity and coordination of care, communication skills and relational care). However, our focus is on the *distinct* expertise of the generalist: that which is unique to and distinguishes generalist care from other approaches to practice; namely a person, rather than condition, focused approach to making decisions about care needs.⁶ It is this that we recognize as EGP. EGP refers to the distinct form through which the philosophy of generalism is operationalized.

From this description, we thus recognize EGP as a complex intervention as described within the Medical Research Council Complex Interventions framework.¹⁵ It has several interacting and variable components (patient, practitioner and context), and a range of possible outcomes.¹⁵ At its core are two distinct or ‘constant components’ (understood as fixed for all practitioners, all patients and every treatment).¹⁶ These are firstly the *principle* of person-centred decision making which recognizes health as a resource for living and not an end in itself.^{6,17} Secondly, the *practice* of interpretive medicine: integrating multiple sources of knowledge (including biomedical, biographical and professional) in a dynamic exploration and interpretation of individual illness experience.¹⁷ Practice leads to decisions about what is wrong, and what is needed to intervene, which support an outcome of health as a resource for living.¹⁸

By framing EGP as a complex intervention, we open it up to critical review using theoretical models

designed to understand the integration of complex interventions into usual practice. Built on a robust theoretical programme by May et al.,¹⁹ Normalization Process Theory (NPT) identifies 16 domains of work, grouped within four categories (Sense making, Engagement, Action and Monitoring) which need to be successfully undertaken if a complex intervention is to be introduced and integrated into usual care. NPT has been used to investigate healthcare interventions especially in the field of chronic illness,^{20–22} including in the development of a toolkit to ‘help think through implementation and integration problems in healthcare’.¹⁹ We have adapted the NPT toolkit to focus on EGP, and explicitly the constant components described above (Table 1). We used this toolkit to explore contextual²³ factors which enable or constrain delivery of the complex intervention of EGP, focusing on the care of people living with multimorbidity.

Sampling and data collection

We collected three datasets (see Box 1).

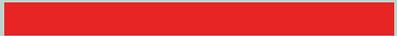
Analysis

A Framework Analysis approach²⁴ was used to categorize the data. Transcripts and survey responses were read to identify examples of work related to EGP which fell into the 16 domains identified within the modified NPT framework (Table 1). We categorized activities as ‘enablers’ where they offered examples of the work necessary for integration of EGP in usual care. Where we identified an absence of work, or a contradiction to EGP, we categorized these activities as constraints. JR analysed the full dataset; GI conducted a parallel analysis of the focus groups, VP coded five of the GP interviews. We used a Red/Amber/Green approach to summarize the findings in each of the 16 domains: green if we identified examples of the necessary work (enablers) with no constraints; red if we failed to identify any examples of the necessary work; amber if we saw a mixed picture.

Results

A summary of results across the 16 NPT domains is shown in Table 1, highlighting constraints across all four categories of work: Sense making, Engagement, Action and Monitoring. Detailed datasets are available from the authors. Here we present examples from the dataset to illustrate our key findings.

Table 1. The NPT-EGP framework – the Normalization Process Theory¹⁹ toolkit adapted to examine the complex intervention that is EGP.

| Domain of work predicted by NPT* | Activity identified ^{†*} |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sense making | |
| 1a. Participants can describe the distinct <i>expertise</i> of the generalist practitioner: <i>whole person centred interpretive practice – decision making that recognises/addresses needs of this individual in their personal context</i> |  |
| 1b. Participants can describe what an expert generalist approach offers that is <i>different to /distinct</i> from other approaches: <i>supporting health as a resource for living, not an end in itself</i> |  |
| 1c. Participants can describe what specific tasks the generalist must do: <i>adopt a principle of person centred care and practice of interpretive medicine including establishing trustworthiness of decisions</i> |  |
| 1d. Participants can describe why expert generalist care matters, with reference to the needs of the individual as well as communities, health service, wider society: <i>avoid burden of care, support health as resource for living</i> |  |
| Engagement | |
| 2a. Champions for expert generalist practice ('trusted colleagues' ²⁵) exist and support others ('communities of practice' ²⁵) in developing, delivering and evaluating EGP |  |
| 2b. Participants recognise their own role in developing, delivering and evaluating expert generalist care |  |
| 2c. Participants organise practice to accommodate/support EGP for people with multimorbidity |  |
| 2d. Participants respond and adapt to change to keep EGP going |  |
| Action | |
| 3a. Participants are able to adopt a principle of person-centred decision making supporting health as resource for living and perform the tasks of interpretive medicine (discovery, integration, application, reflection) |  |
| 3b. EGP supports <i>communities of practice</i> – <i>collective</i> sense of trust in their work |  |
| 3c. The right people with the right skills are available to do the necessary tasks of EGP |  |
| 3d. The wider system/team supports EGP through supportive resourcing, priority setting, policies etc |  |
| Monitoring | |
| 4a. Practitioners and patients are able to monitor the impact of EGP |  |
| 4b. Formal monitoring of impact supports a collective sense that EGP is worthwhile |  |
| 4c. Individual patients and practitioners think EGP is worthwhile |  |
| 4d. Feedback and monitoring of EGP supports individual and collective learning and development |  |

*NPT predicts the need for activity in 16 domains of work, grouped into four categories: Sense making, Engagement, Action and Monitoring.

†*Analysis of activity shown as GREEN if necessary work identified ; RED if no activity identified ; CROSSHATCHING if mixed picture .

Box 1. Describing the three datasets**1. Interviews with practising GPs in Merseyside (Autumn 2011: JR, FM, CFD, SM, CM, JG, VP, GF)**

All GPs on a local peer support group email list ($n=160$) were invited to take part in an interview exploring experiences of delivering generalist care to people with multimorbidity. Ten GPs replied, one practice manager also took part. All GPs had completed specialist training; seven women, three men; three early career, seven experienced GPs. An interview schedule based on the modified NPT Toolkit (Table 1) was used (available from the authors) to explore enablers and constraints for EGP. JR conducted all interviews.

2. Survey of attendees at an RCGP Conference workshop on Generalism (October 2012, JR, GF, AH)

Workshop attendees (approximately 250 people) were all invited to complete an online survey developed from the modified NPT toolkit (revised in light of findings from dataset 1). The Survey monkey link was also circulated in an RCGP newsletter and participants invited to pass the link on to interested parties (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/QCL6R3K>). Ninety-six replies were received, 94 from practising GPs.

3. Focus groups with International GPs in training attending RCGP Conference (October 2012, GI, JW, AS, JR)

Organized by the Junior International Committee of the Royal College of General Practitioners, two focus groups were held with conference delegates to explore international GP Trainee and First five GPs' perspectives on expert generalist practice. Sixteen people attended one of two groups run by GI, AS and JW. Participants came from Portugal, Spain, Austria, Poland, Italy, Romania, Denmark and Israel. The interview schedule was developed from the survey tool and is available from the authors.

Sense making

We explored participants' perceptions of individual and collective understanding of what EGP is, how it is different from other forms of care, and why it matters. Responses revealed widespread acknowledgement that offering person-centred care mattered, but with problems in the other three domains of Sense making (Table 1).

All participants described a belief in a person-centred approach to care as an essential component for General Practice and primary healthcare. Some articulated this specifically as an iterative *interpretive practice* supporting *personalized decision making* framed by a view of the *whole person*.

[I work in] in a speciality of generalism in general practice... My role is to look after patients and their illnesses, which is very much a counterpoint to what happens in secondary care, where the systems are set up to look after people's diseases. (Interview group, experienced GP)

However, others found it hard to articulate the distinct expertise of the generalist role. Some described instead the type of problems they were able to 'manage'.

[The generalist] is someone who knows a bit about everything and knows when to ask for help... We manage simple things, and we ask for help for more complicated things. (Interview group, middle career GP)

Others spoke of the importance of continuity and relationships, the 'variables' in EGP (Figure 1), but also reflected that these were not unique to

generalist practice. For some, they recognized a distinct expertise of professional practice but which they described as 'intuition' or a 'sixth sense'. They reveal practice which relies on instinctive feeling rather than conscious reasoning – a tacit process of professional practice.²⁵ The tacit nature of this process may contribute to the reported perceptions that whilst patients and primary care practitioners value EGP, the wider community lack an understanding of the role.

Engagement

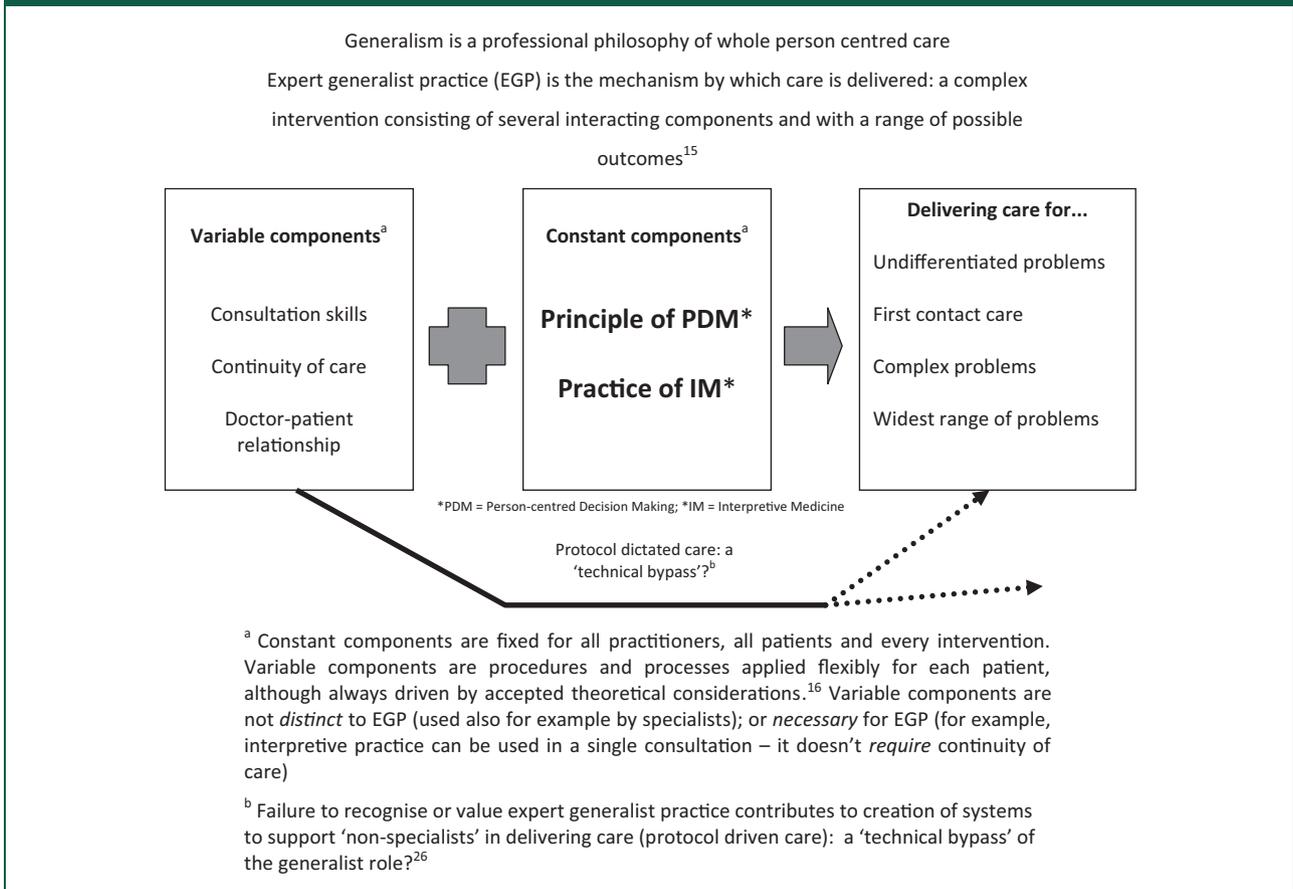
There was evidence of personal commitment from GPs to engage with EGP. For example, some GPs spoke of the importance of continuous investment – of working in the same practice over an extended period in order to gain the historical contextual knowledge they felt they needed to work as an expert generalist. Other strategies included work to support continuity of care and relationship building (Figure 1).

In order to investigate how the 'ideal' of EGP translates into daily practice, participants were also asked about the organization of care for complex patients with multimorbidity. Responses revealed that these patients were often more likely to be receiving care organized around protocol-driven care.

As a locum, I note this is structured very differently between practices. It is common for the practice nurse to manage chronic health conditions using the guideline/silo approach. (Survey respondent, locum GP)

This was perceived to stem from a lack of a system wide engagement with the personalized approach of

Figure 1. Expert Generalist Practice – a complex intervention.



EGP. External priorities were perceived to be unsupportive of EGP, with competing priorities, a lack of time and a general increasing workload placing a significant constraint on EGP.

Daily task is dealing with acute problems when the complex patients can be silo'd or overlooked. Actually time well spent going through complex patients but no time for this in busy day. (Survey respondent, qualified GP)

None of our participants spoke of champions for EGP acting as beacons for colleagues, although our interview/survey schedules did not explicitly probe for this. Whilst we saw repeated examples of people continuing to commit to the ideal of General Practice despite the pressures, there was a suggestion that external constraints threatened to limit, rather than enhance, engagement with EGP.

Unfortunately the tick box protocol driven model we currently run under is promoting a lack of generalist skills and indeed an inability to think outside the boxes. (Survey respondent, qualified GP)

Action

Here we sought evidence of capacity for delivery of the 'constant components' of EGP. Again, analysis revealed a mixed picture.

Some participants clearly described being comfortable with interpretive practice and having the skills for the task. For example, GPs described case histories of personalized decision making and interpretive practice; delivering 'beyond protocol care' which focused on the person rather than the medicine. Some described having had formal training in the skills needed; one survey participant spoke of gaining skills through research science training. For the majority, expertise came through experiential learning (64% in the survey). However these skills were not perceived to be universal.

sadly, some experienced GPs and consultants either do not have these skills or do not feel able to use them. (Survey group, qualified GP)

The distinction between 'knowing' and 'doing' generalist practice was a common theme.

Some respondents described the impact of external constraints on their capacity to implement the skills and expertise of generalist practice.

You've always got the targets coming out at you from the computer... I think the problem is time... you've got your 10 minutes to try and have that consultation. It's sometimes easier just to say 'the evidence shows that this is the best for your blood pressure to be', and you know, press on. And so sometimes I suppose you do do that. (Interview group, experienced GP)

For others, the constraint lay in the lack of 'development of a sense of personal and collective trust in EGP through practice' (Table 1). For example, those who spoke of practice as being 'intuitive' also described a fear of how others might judge this type of practice.

I think we do have more kind of guidelines, protocols and things. Which are, as if 'this is what you should do in this'. You sort of almost feel like you don't follow the protocols, that you're doing the wrong thing. (Interview group, qualified GP)

Personally I am afraid to do something against guidelines... If I only use my intuition, I cannot defend [myself]. That's why I am afraid of it. (Focus group, GP trainee)

Clinical governance systems were not perceived to support a sense of 'building accountability through EGP' (Table 1). As highlighted above, GPs spoke of being fearful of 'being wrong'. Yet they also recognized that turning away from EGP towards 'following a protocol' brought potential adverse consequences.

In an increasingly litigious medical society... with growing patient expectations it is difficult to know when to stop following EBM guidelines which inevitably causes the over-medicalising of many ailments. (Survey group, practising GP)

These uncertainties about the implementation of EGP are perhaps captured in a comment from one survey respondent.

In theory we can do this but in practice don't always. (Survey group, qualified GP)

Monitoring and feedback

Our final category explored the impact of feedback and monitoring in supporting the integration of EGP

into usual practice. GPs reported that they were able to monitor the impact of care through following up their patients. Several also highlighted the importance of shared peer reflection on experiential knowledge and practice. Both contributed to an individual and collective sense (at least amongst GPs) that EGP was worthwhile: 83% of GPs responding to the survey said that EGP was worth the effort. However in one focus group, GPs reflected that feedback was only of value if a person was receptive to it.

A: I think that the only way to learn this to be an expert in generalisation is to meet every day, many, many patients and to learn from them, I think that they are the best teacher to us. B: Yes but you have to be open to it. Some colleagues of ours aren't. (Focus group participants; two trainee GPs)

There was a perception of a mismatch between the monitoring required by external systems and that to support EGP. With a sense that those outside of General Practice failed to understand or value the EGP approach (only 19% of survey participants thought that their Primary Care Trust thought EGP was worthwhile). We noted a lack of 'formal monitoring of impact which supports a collective sense that EGP is worthwhile' (Table 1).

nowadays when standard care is the norm, you could be criticised for offering exceptional or special care. (Survey respondent, qualified GP)

Discussion

Principle findings

Our study identified support for the principles of generalism across the GP community. However, we identified a number of constraints to implementation to the delivery of EGP in the primary care setting. Constraints were identified in most of the domains of work predicted by NPT as necessary to support successful integration of a complex intervention into usual practice. Our findings also highlight potential areas for targeted change which may address these concerns. We summarize our findings in Table 2.

Strengths and limitations of our study

We recognize a number of limitations to our study methods. Our data are derived from convenience samples, predominantly from the UK. It may not be representative of the wider (and international) General Practice community. The majority of the

Table 2. Summary and implications – what needs to change to enhance expert generalist practice?

| | Identified constraints | Proposed solutions | Potential activities |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sense making | Lack a consistent and universal understanding of a distinct EXPERTISE (in and outside the profession) | Translating EGP | Articulating the concepts Awareness raising Multimedia campaign |
| Engagement | Competing priorities inhibit EGP, especially for those most in need | Priority setting for EGP | Revisiting risk stratification – a person centred view |
| Action | Lack of consistent DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS in interpretive practice, especially the capacity to judge trustworthiness | Trusting EGP | Curriculum review: extending training and CPD for interpretive practice in an evidence-based world Promoting scholarship as part of professional practice Integrating academic and clinical practice |
| Monitoring | Lack of RESOURCES for ‘manageable monitoring’ building a SHARED SENSE of why EGP matters | Identifying impact of EGP | Evidence base for generalist practice: developing evidence from practice Generalism in Action ³¹ |

data comes from GPs, and so we lack the insights of other primary care stakeholders including patients. We were not able to compare what GPs report of their work with what they do in practice; to explore differences between the ‘rhetoric’ and ‘reality’ of practice. Finally, enablers and constraints to practice will be context specific and so we cannot assume that the issues identified in this study would apply – for example – to hospital generalists. However, the strengths of our work lie in providing a novel and practical framework which could be applied in multiple contexts to systematically identify barriers to practice, and in turn to evaluate the impact of change.

Implications for practice

EGP makes sense to practising GPs but we note that some practitioners struggled to articulate the distinct expertise of EGP. Our data not only support the view that generalism is ‘deeply known’¹⁴ to (at least some) practitioners, but also suggest that the practice of EGP has become ‘lost in translation’. Some practitioners know what it is, but have no language to describe (and defend) it; referring instead to ‘intuitive practice’. Others appear to define the generalist role primarily as an all-rounder role, describing their key function as filtering out complex problems to refer on. It is perhaps unsurprising therefore that those outside of the profession fail to understand EGP.

We therefore propose the need for a body of work on *Translating EGP*: raising the understanding and profile of this distinct role both within the profession and beyond. The recent Royal College of General

Practitioners (RCGP) report⁵ has started a conversation. We offer our account of EGP as a complex intervention (Figure 1) as a further step in opening up a tacit professional model to all. We emphasize that this is not just ‘doing good general practice’. Rather this is to highlight and celebrate the two central components of EGP – a distinct expertise that is in the toolbox of some, but not all, GPs.²⁶ Further work is needed to translate these ideas into frameworks that make sense to wider stakeholder groups, including patients as well as policy makers; for example making use of multimedia to support communication (see for example www.youtube.com/watch?v=PZ7vfumUuHk).

We not only saw evidence of GPs and practice teams seeking to engage with EGP, but also a perception of barriers created by external, competing priorities for resources including GP time. This lack of external engagement with EGP may be altered by work to improve understanding of EGP. However, our findings resonate with a wider literature concerned by an overemphasis on community delivery of disease focused care³: defining need for care on the basis of condition focused guidelines²⁷ and population need rather than a personal assessment of need. We propose a new body of work on *Priority setting for EGP*. To explore how to assign need for care based on an understanding of personal experiences of health as a resource for living. Our longitudinal study of the experience of living with chronic illness suggests we need to design needs assessment for personalized care on the capacity to manage the work of daily living.²⁸ We need new priority setting and risk

stratification approaches supporting a generalist approach.

Not all GPs reported that they had the skills for EGP. Even GPs who reported having skills in EGP expressed concerns about their capacity to defend the use of these skills, especially if making ‘beyond protocol’ decisions. These findings suggest a shortage of confidence or skills in the interpretive medicine elements of EGP and particularly in a key element of that role – the ability to judge the trustworthiness of the interpretation. We highlight *Trusting EGP* as a third constraint to practice.

The GP curriculum describes that a GP should have specific problem-solving skills including the capacity to ‘selectively gather and interpret information...and apply it in an appropriate management plan’.⁸ Elsewhere, that GPs should take a holistic approach using the ‘biopsychosocial’ approach to understand the whole patient.⁸ The biopsychosocial model is recognized to have ‘broaden[ed] the scope of the clinician’s gaze’.²⁹ But gathering more information is not enough unless we also have a framework by which to use it. The biopsychosocial model has been criticized for not ‘guid[ing] us on how to prioritise’.³⁰ Our findings suggest that we perhaps need to revisit and extend these elements in order to support interpretive practice, particularly in a modern context where a particular view of evidence-based practice is dominant.⁶

We suggest the need to review the RCGP GP curriculum and continuing professional training to include greater emphasis on the critical interpretive skills of practice. Gabbay and le May’s²⁵ ethnographic study of how contextually adroit GPs engage in interpretive practice to generate knowledge-in-practice-in-context, or mindlines, offers one source of study. Our own Exploratory Decision Map,⁶ translating thinking on demonstrating the trustworthiness of interpretive practice from the qualitative research field into clinical practice, offers another approach. Both identify skills of scholarship (discovery, integration, application and inspiration – see www.sapc.ac.uk/index-php/academic-primary-care) at the heart of professional primary care practice: both clinical and academic. This indicates that generalist primary care would be strengthened by closer working between the clinical and academic arms of the discipline.

Finally, we saw evidence that GPs already monitor the impact of personalized decision making through their continued relationship with patients. However, they felt that external quality monitoring processes did not recognize or support this learning. Current monitoring fails to support the development of trust in, and understanding of, the merits and

limitations of EGP. We therefore propose the need for a fourth body of work on *Identifying the impact of EGP*. Supporting practitioners in evaluating their individual practice has the potential to enhance skills and confidence in interpretive practice (Trusting EGP). If we can also capture that learning, we may also support development of an evidence base from practice on how and when expert generalist care offers something different to, and better than, specialist care. We have recently described a framework by which to generate this evidence from practice – the Generalism in Action framework.³¹

Future research

Our goal was to understand how we might enhance the practice of generalist expertise in the primary care setting. Our study has identified four key constraints to EGP and proposed solutions to system wide approach supporting a primary healthcare vision of Health For All.³ The next step will then be to identify if changes to enhance EGP make a difference to patient outcomes. This will be a focus of the next stages in our research.

Declarations

Competing interests: JR is funded by an NIHR Clinician Scientist Award supporting development of a body of work on Generalist Solutions to Complex Problems. AH and GF both contributed to the authorship of the 2011 and 2012 Royal College of General Practitioner reports on Medical Generalism. There are no interests to declare for the remaining authors.

Funding: The fieldwork in this study was supported by funding from JR’s NIHR fellowship.

Ethical approval: The project was reviewed by NHS NorthWest 10 Research Ethics Committee and Liverpool University Ethics Committee and judged to constitute service evaluation not requiring formal ethical review. Nonetheless, the work adhered fully to the standards of practice required by Good Clinical Practice.

Guarantor: JR

Contributorship: JR conceived the work. JR, FM, CFD, SM, CM, JG, VP and GF supported the adaptation of the NPT framework for this study. Data collection was undertaken by JR, GF, AH, GI, AS and JW. Analysis was undertaken by JR, VP and GI. All authors have contributed to writing of paper and approved the final draft. The authors would like to acknowledge the contributions of all participants in the three datasets. An overview of this work has also been submitted to the 2013 NIHR New Media competition and can be seen at www.primarycarehub.org.uk/egp.

Acknowledgements: The authors would like to thank all the participants who took part in this study.

Provenance: Not commissioned; peer-reviewed by Iona Heath.

References

- Starfield B. Politics, primary care and health: was Virchow right? *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2011; 65: 653–655.
- Kringos DS, Boerma WGW, Hutchinson A, van der Zee J and Groenewegen PP. The breadth of primary care: a systematic literature review of its core dimensions. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2010; 10: 65.
- Primary health care: now more than ever*. Geneva; London: World Health Organisation, 2008.
- Gunn J, Palmer VNL, Kokanovic R, Pope C and Lathlean J. *What is the place of generalism in the 2020 primary care team?* Melbourne: Australian Primary Health Care Institute, 2007.
- Medical generalism: why expertise in whole person medicine matters*. London: Royal College of General Practitioners, 2012.
- Reeve J, Irving G and Dowrick C. Can generalism help revive the primary healthcare vision? *J R Soc Med* 2011; 104: 395–400.
- The European definition of general practice/family practice*. WONCA, 2011.
- Being a general practitioner*. London: RCGP, 2012.
- Guiding patients through complexity: modern medical generalism*. London: RCGP, 2011.
- May C, Montori VM and Mair F. We need minimally disruptive medicine. *BMJ* 2009; 339: b2803.
- Mercer SW, Gunn J, Bower P, Wyke S and Guthrie B. Managing patients with mental and physical multimorbidity. *BMJ* 2012; 345: e5559.
- McWhinney IR and Freeman T. *Textbook of family medicine*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.
- Howie JG. Developing a ‘consultation quality index’ (CQI) for use in general practice. *Fam Pract* 2000; 17: 455–461.
- Stange K. The generalist approach. *Ann Fam Med* 2009; 7: 198–203.
- Complex interventions guidance*. London: Medical Research Council, 2008.
- McPherson H and Schroer S. Acupuncture as a complex intervention for depression: a consensus method to develop a standardised treatment protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *Complement Ther Med* 2007; 15: 92–100.
- Reeve J. *Interpretive medicine: supporting generalism in a changing primary care world*. Occasional Paper Series 88. London: Royal College of General Practitioners, 2010.
- Reeve J and Bancroft R. Generalist solutions to over-prescribing: a joint challenge for clinical and academic primary care. *Prim Health Care Res Dev*, FirstView article. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1463423612000576> (last accessed 28 October 2013).
- May C, Murray E, Finch T, Mair F, Treweek S, Ballini L, et al. *Normalisation process theory on-line users manual and toolkit*. Available from: <http://www.normalizationprocess.org> (last accessed 18 September 2013).
- Gallacher K, May C, Montori VM and Mair F. Understanding patients’ experiences of treatment burden in chronic heart failure using normalisation process theory. *Ann Fam Med* 2011; 9: 235–243.
- Franx G, Oud M, de Lange J, Wensing M and Grol R. Implementing a stepped-care approach in primary care: results of a qualitative study. *Implement Sci* 2012; 7: 8.
- Blakeman T, Protheroe J, Chew-Graham C, Rogers A and Kennedy A. Understanding the management of early stage kidney disease in primary care: a qualitative study. *Br J Gen Pract* 2012; 62: 233–242.
- Campbell NC, Murray E, Darbyshire J, Emery J, Farmer A, Griffiths F, et al. Designing and evaluating complex interventions to improve health care. *BMJ* 2007; 334: 455–459.
- Ritchie J and Lewis J. *Qualitative research practice – a guide for social science students and researchers*. London: Sage, 2003.
- Gabbay J and le May A. *Practice-based evidence for health care. Clinical mindlines*. Oxon: Routledge, 2010.
- Reeve J, Irving G and Freeman GK. Dismantling Lord Moran’s ladder: the primary care expert generalist. *Br J Gen Pract* 2013; 63: 34–35.
- Johnson S. *Risk stratification and next steps with DH risk prediction tools – patients at risk of re-hospitalisation and the combined predictive model*. London: Department of Health, 2011.
- Reeve J and Cooper L. *Health as a resource for living: an outcome of person-centred care?*, Oral presentation at North American Primary Care Research Group meeting 2012. Available from: <http://www.napcrg.org/2012Abstracts.pdf> (last accessed 18 September 2013).
- Borrell-Carrio F, Suchmann AL and Epstein RM. The biopsychosocial model 25 years later: principles, practice and scientific inquiry. *Ann Fam Med* 2004; 2: 576–582.
- Ghaemi SM. The rise and fall of the biopsychosocial model. *Br J Psychiatry* 2009; 195: 3–4.
- Reeve J, Blakeman T, Freeman GK, Green L, James P, Lucassen P, et al. Generalist solutions to complex problems: generating practice-based evidence – the example of managing multimorbidity. *BMC Fam Pract* 2013; 14: 112.